WASHINGTON CITY

THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 16, 1855.

(IF Mr. ISRAEL E. JANES, No. 182 South Tenth street, Philade our general travelling agent, assisted by WM. H. WELD, OLLING, JAMES DEREINS, J. HAMSITT, R. S. JAMES, THOS., E. W. MORRISON, E. W. WILEY, WM. L. WATERMAN, CARDON, D. K. MUSTIN, BEN. F. SWAIN, T. ASHMAN,

not F. Davis.

(17) Mr. Herrey M. Lewis, of Montgomery, Alabama, is our general travelling agent for the States of Alabama and Tennessee, as visted by C. F. Lewis, Janus O. Lewis, and Samort D. Lewis. DJ-Mr. C. W. Janes, No. I Harrison street, Cincinnali, Ohio, is our general collecting agent for the Western States and Texas, socisted by H. J. TROMAS, S. W. RABRY, WILLIAM H. TROMAS, TROS. M. JAMES, C. M. L. WIREGAN, A. L. CRILDS, and Dr. WIL-LIAM IRWIS. Receipts of either will be good.

GENERAL SAM. HOUSTON.

The letter of this distinguished gentleman in favor of the doctrines of the order of know-nothings reached as simultaneously with the news of the crowning triumph of the democracy of Texas, and will be commented upon in the Union of to-morrow.

THE DUTY AND THE DESTINY OF THE DEMO-CRATIC PARTY-No 2.

The advantage of the democratic party in the present crisis of political affairs is to be found in this: that that party is immovably fixed upon the unchanging rock of principle In the midst of the ever-varying scenes of the day-when the crude theories of fanaticism and of intolerance are enabled to assume substance and shape-and when the public mind is beset with every imaginable scheme, and bewilder ed by every dazzling idea-it is impossible to over-estimate the grateful and healthy influences of the democratic creed, standing, as it does, upon those philosophical truths which are so necessary to the solid interests and constitutional rights of all sections of the country. The progress of liberal principles cannot be aided by the ill-digested suggestions of inexperienced and selfish demagogues. "Men change, but principles live forever;" and no act, whether of legislation or of statesmanship, will stand the test of time, and survive the investigating spirit of the age, which is not rooted in the unalterable and eternal justice of things. Stability is vitally essential in such a government as ours-not, indeed, in the sense in which it is understood by the governments of the Old World, but in that meaning of the term which decides every new issue by the inexorable standard of the right, and rejects those dangerous and treasonable designs which, disguised in the robes of expediency, too often supersede the measures of conscientious and experienced patriotism. We find, in proof of this that every question of finance, of revenue, of territory, and of public policy, has in succession been adjusted by the democratic party, upon principles which, tried by the trial of years, have at last overthrown all objections, and are now acquiesced in by a united, if not by a grateful. public sentiment. The same remedies, if applied to the new troubles of the times, must produce the same wholesom and enduring fruits; and we have already entered upon the realization of this last triumph. That this triumph should not be allowed to fail in the smallest particular, however is a principal duty of the democratic party. But is it not humiliating that, when the whole people are so profoundly and immediately interested in the success of a perma nent public policy-when every material institution of society, every department of industry and trade, every political and moral right, is concerned in the establishment of such a policy-that a wild and wanton proscription, stimulated by the most ignorant prejudices, and de fended by the most dangerous malcontents, should be permitted to run its course of fraud and force, of bigotry and bloodshed, in defiance of the sober judgment of the country, and too often assisted by the guilty indifference of the · people?

It is a curse of the times that a few able and unscrupa lous men are often able to carry off their partisans and friends upon the most absurd and insubstantial theories. Call it what we may, it is by no means a compliment to the same ticket are well known and orthodox members of our national intelligence to see a great body of American the democratic party. We are glad to observe that there voters one day advocating the rights of the Catholics, are entire union and harmony in the ranks of our political (as in the case of the whigs of 1852,) almost to the exclu- friends in Ohio. The tone of the press is confident and Illinois-14 States. sion of all other persuasions, and yet the next day (as in resolute. The Ohio Statesman, in the hands of the veteran the case of the great body of the same party in 1855) turn- Medary, the Cincinnati Enquirer, the Civeland Plaining about and practically desying the Catholic his guar- dealer, and the Chillicothe Advertiser, are able champions antied privileges at the polls, and his equality before the laws in many other respects. Alexander Hamilton speaks of energetic and masterly writers for other democratic in one of his letters of the incalculable value of an honest papers. The effort of the opposition—which answers to the presidential question be referred to that body. And and patriotic public man; and we are often impressed with three or four names, such as "republicans," "knowthe force of his observation when we see how much injury a single dishonest public man can inflict, not only upon the national character, but upon the very people whom he hypocritically affects to serve. There is no safety in that condition of things which permits a shrewd manager to away the public sentiment of his party as his hopes or ha- States, have, for a few years past, been able to poison the complexion of the Senate, should the restoration be moved this country swear to support liberty in a know-nothing treds may dictate. Every right or guarantee must be un- minds of the adopted citizens against the democratic party in that body! settled if this danger should become general enough to be on the subject of the rights of the States; and to this end national. Hence it is that all parties who take position the Wilmot proviso on the one hand, and the Nebraska upon the securities and covenants of the constitution are question on the other, have been most adroitly used. those alone who are fit to be trusted by a free people. If Without in the slightest degree abandoning their ultra by tenaciously holding on to what was right, (bowever attempted, and partially succeeded, in making a combina- however, are the men who most closely study the charac- we must warn democrats that a know-nothing lodge is no odious the measure might be at the moment,) it would be- tion with the know-nothings; thus furnishing a conclusive ter and the example of the early teachers of Christianity. come an object of deserved contempt, because it must then evidence of their hypocritical professions to the adopted The noisy and inflammatory priest, the pragmatical hube a mere corrupt and selfish conspiracy, intent alone upon citizens. But this is not all. Many of the old-line whigs manitarian, the queruleus and reforming polemic, who atpower, and ready to sacrifice character and consistency at have become tired of the constant and the dangerous machall times for a miserable temporary advantage.

Territory-which is not now affected by some local mischief, tween Chase, Brinkerhoff, Ford, and the abolition-whig and who preach "good-will among men," are certain t aided by some revengeful politician, and directed against the managers. On the other hand, again, the original abolidemocratic party. Could all these elements be lastingly tionists, while perfectly willing to swallow know-nothing- latter are the teachers of old-fashioned virtues, and are not, combined -if by any principle of political chemistry ingre- ism, or every other ism, if by this they can beip them- perhaps, as popular as the Ward Beecher school of political dients so repulsive to each other could be held together-not selves, are not at all satisfied that their cherished dogmas ical clergymen. It will do no harm, however, to reproduce only the democracy, but the federal compact itself, would should be even temporarily postponed for other issues, an occasional example like the following. It is part of a lotter to its base, a mass of undistinguishable ruin. It is Mr. Chase, who heads the peculiar abolition and know- letter written by a Kentucky clergyman who has evidently fortunate that such a coalition is a political impossibility. nothing column, is, it seems, not to be unopposed, there- had nothing to do with the Louisville riots: It is more than fortunate—it is almost providential—that fore, even in the ranks of the opposition, Hon. Allen Trimfor every one of these mischiefs a drastic and unfailing cure ble having agreed to run for governor against him, on the for every one of these mischiefs a drastic and unfailing cure
ble having agreed to run for governor against him, on the
may be found in the undying creed of the democratic party. The Albany Argus, in the course of a recent article
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ty. The Albany Argus, on this subject, expresses this whole idea in the following sants object to being made subordinate to mere abolition-

"On the other hand, the democratic party has a national men are before the world, and while they claim to be genexistence. It is organized on the theory of embracing in its creed only such principles as concern the conduct of our national affairs, and of leaving to local action those which re-late to State matters only. Its principles, its affections, and boldly and energetically oppose their adversaries. Sensited to State matters only. Its principles, its affections, and its exertions, comprehend within their scope the whole country, and frown upon everything like disunion. Upon the slatery, and from it will seek to stand where the constitution of the North and of the stands, and where patriotic men of the North and of the South can stand together and labor in harmony. It will not neighes affecting that enter its creed, it will oppose appointments to speak in different parts of the State. laws which violate constitutional safeguards, or trample upon the well-recognised rights of person and of property, while it will by no means stand in the way of such wholesome legislation, within the range of well-established principles, as will promote the cause of morals and virtue. It will not be a

It is stated in one of our exchanges that several thou, within the range of well-established principles, as will promote the cases of morals and virtues. It will not be supported to the cases of morals and virtues. It will not be supported to the cases of morals and virtues. It will not be supported to the cases of morals and virtues. It will not be supported to the cases of morals and virtues. It will not be supported to the cases of morals and virtues. It will not be supported to the case of morals and virtues. It will not be supported to the case of morals and virtues. It will not be supported to the case of morals and virtues. It will not be supported to the case of morals and virtues of the case of morals and virtues. It will not be supported to the constitutional rights. Our neighbors of morals and the moral case of the know-nothings, They had been constituted as a candidate for the moral to the constitutional rights. Our neighbors of morals and the moral cases, and the case of morals and virtues of the constitutional rights. Our neighbors of morals county, and any say and properly are safe from the violence of know-nothings, They had been constituted as a candidate for the moral to the constitutional rights. Our neighbors of morals and the moral cases, are they discussed the moral cases of the know-nothings, and properly are as from the violence of know-nothings, They had been constituted as a candidate for the moral to the constitutional rights. Our neighbors of moral to county, and say are nothers along the very find and properly are as from the violence of know-nothings, They had properly and the find enjoyed the case of the constitutional rights. Our neighbors of moral to county, and say are not the safe of the know-nothing of the constitutional rights. Our neighbors of the following the constitutional rights. Our neighbors of the constitutional rights. Our neighbors of

the oppressor, to found a republic upon the broad basis of religious and political equality. The constitution we are sworff to obey obliterates, by the very sanctity of the kely obligation that binds us to it, all subsequent pledges that faction may exact in order to violate it. Those who created that instrument, suffering the while the initial pange of the internal feuds that have since beleagured our whole political fabric, made it strong enough to resist all its future enemies, come in what shape they might, whether as the foreign agitator who seeks to sow the seeds of division among a family of unrivalled republics, or as the domestic traitor who would plunge a free people into intestine war in order to liberate from servitude those wko would next be lost in an irretrievable social degradation, or as the advocate of extravagant expenditures and centralizing legislation, by which the general government is

How conspicuously these truths appear, now that the last attempt of the factions of the day bids fair to itself, in order that the inspiring indications of the present may a subscriber to such a paper, you must silently acquiesc be abundantly realized.

ELECTION RETURNS.

democratic State ticket, and of the re-election of Mr. Bell might occasion your name to be reported to the ledge, as diet, the election of their candidates for governor and members of Congress.

We have received a letter from a well-informed gentlesiderable degree of confidence, the election of Freeman, anti-know-nothing, in the ninth district. He also adds that Savage, democrat, is certainly elected over Cullom. This would make the delegation stand six anti-knowdemocrats since the last election.

The reports from Kentucky render it probable that the following gentlemen have been elected to Congress:

- 1. Henry C. Burnett, democrat.
- 2. John P. Campbell, know-nothing. 3. W. L. Underwood, know-nothing.
- 4. A. G. Talbott, democrat.
- 5. Joshua H. Jewett, democrat.
- 6. J. M. Elliott, democrat.
- 7. Humphrey Marshall, know-nothing.
- 8. Alexander K. Marshall, know-nothing.
- 9. Leander M. Cox, know-nothing.
- 10. S. F. Swope, know-nothing.

The last delegation stood five democrats to five whice Now it stands four democrats to six know-nothingsdemocratic loss of one.

The North Carolina delegation stands five democrats to three know-nothings-a democratic gain of one.

The Alabama delegation stands the same as in the last Congress.

It will be seen from the above that in the four States named there has been a net democratic gain of two mem-

THE CANVASS IN OHIO.

There is evidently a bitter feud growing up in Ohio be tween the different factions opposed to the democratic party. Hon. William Medill, who has served in the Congress of the United States with distinguished ability, and vote would stand thus: who held the position of Commissioner of Indian Affairs under President Polk, is the democratic candidate for reelection as governor of the State. The other gentlemen on of sound principles, and are warmly seconded by a host nothings," "abolitionists," "Americans," &c .- to ride the The Albany Argus, in the course of a recent article Chillicothe, James R. Stanberry, and others. These recu- under different phases of the political atmosphere-I never ists, while their own actions and records as anti-slavery

tor Pugh is vigorously engaged in the canvass in support

THE COST OF KNOW-NOTHINGISM.

It is stated in one of our exchanges that several thou-

THREAT OF A KNOW-NOTHING EDITOR The Louisville (Ky.) Journal notices that a number its subscribers have stopped their papers in consequence of

its course on the recent rlots in that city, and remarks : "We never censure men for withdrawing their name American party-more blame than it deserves, may perhaps pardon us for suggesting to them that, if we choose to pubtheir names, they might feel an incomparably heavier weight of proscription than they are capable of making us Weekly Mississippian, of the issue of the 7th instant. In other for its birth-thus subverting the long-cherished and

The threat contained in the above cannot be mistaken It means that those who do not approve of robbery, arsor and murder, when committed in the name of know-noth ingism, must effectually stifle all emotions of horror or it dignation which crimes of so deep a dye are calculated to call forth. If you happen to be a subscriber to a journs gradually to ignore or to destroy the sovereignty of the which justifies, on the wickedly-false plea of a first provo cation, the shooting, clubbing, hanging, or burning of a naturalized citizen, because he is a naturalized citizen which perceives no wrong when the humble homes be overwhelmingly defeated, and now that we are about to the poor and persecuted are wrapped in flames by enter upon a new contest for the presidency! But the fierce, an unpitying, and an exulting mob, and which snake is "only scotched, not killed;" and we shall next hears only insults to know-nothingism in the agonizing proceed to speak of the duty which the democracy owes to shricks of dying victims-if, we repeat, you happen to be in the atrocious sentiments and feelings of its brutal conductor. Not a word of dissent must be heard; not an ELECTION RETURNS.

*A telegraphic despatch from New Orleans, dated the ance of subscription might endanger life, limb, or proper-13th, announces the success, as far as heard from, of the ty. To permit your paper to remain unopened and unread

to Congress. Many of our readers will be amused to learn in the days of the French Reign of Terror, when to be susthat even in Texas—democratic Texas—the know-nothings pected was to be guillotined. The terrors of Louisville were silly enough to expect, and impudent enough to pre- know-nothingism may for the present awe the weak and the oppressed of that city into sullen submission, and the insolent threats of the Louisville Journal may preserve its subscription list from immediate dissolution, but the night man in Tennessee, in which the writer claims, with a con- of the 6th of August will yet prove but a fearful and bloody prolude to a day full of peace, hope, security, and joy to redeemed and regenerated Kentucky. The warm-hearted, impulsive sons of a State once named only in connexion with chivalric deeds and generous sentiments may be nothings to four know-nothings-a gain of two for the blinded by the passion of party or goaded to excesses by the inflammable harangues of unprincipled demagogues, but they never can and never will deliberately record their verdict in favor of the Louisville atrocities, although sanctioned by the name of know-nothingism and endorsed

THE ELECTION OF PRESIDENT .- NEBRASKA AND ANTI-NEBRASKA.

with threats by George D. Prentice.

ing an anti-Nebraska man for the presidency if the election goes to the House of Representatives. The language of get that same old coon into power once more. the constitution is, after mentioning the contingency of a failure of a choice by the electors:

"The House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President; but is choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State kacing one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall coneist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice."

There are, says the Telegraph, thirty-one States, sixteen being a majority. There are fifteen slave States, not one state that we have dissolved all connexion with the order. of which would vote for an anti-Nebraska man. In addition to these fifteen slave States, California has chosen two slavery democrats, who, in all probability, would vote with them. The State of Iowa has a divided delegationone anti-Nebraska man and one Nebraska democrat. Her vote will thus probably be lost. The other States, fourteen in number, would vote for an anti-Nebraska man. So, if the issue should be Nebraska and anti-Nebraska, the

" Nebraska, - Arkabsas, Missouri, Florida, California, South Carolina, North Carolina, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Texas, Louisiana, Tennossee,

and Kentucky—16 States.
"Anti-Nebrasku.—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Ma sachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Indiana, and

" Divided - Iowa-1 State. 'It will be seen from the above that if the election goes

to the House of Representatives the slave-holders will again We are disposed to think this a fair estimate of the strength of parties in the House of Representatives, should always cherished, and which are our convictions of public

OLD-FASHIONED MORALITY.

Whitfields, their influence upon the people for good or ovil

Whitfields, their influence upon the people for good or ovil

We have nothing unkind to say of those who remain this order—many of those are our friends and neighbors—but this order—many of those are our friends an ocratic party was not always ready to suffer defeat ground on this subject, the same politicians have recently is beyond all calculation. Those who do the mest good, inations of their political leaders on the subject of slavery, these are rarely remembered except in the passions they ex-There is not a State in this broad Union—there is not a and now boldly refuse to help the new combination be- cite. But those who are divines after the Divine example "I am now in my 78th year, and have been in the minis

> and it my duty, or felt the slightest inclination, to preach what is generally called a political sermon. And if, by one word, or even insinuation, from the pulpit, I ever disturbed men are before the world, and while they claim to be genuine know-nothings of the first water.
>
> The democrats stand upon the Baltimore platform, and
>
> even my most favorite political friends. And when I thought to offer my suffrage at the polls, it was always do by a silent vote in an unobtrusive manner. I do not know Echo says: "Immediately after the meeting, Messrs, Wick-that I ever gained a vote secretly or indirectly for any man. of the whole democratic State ticket, and Governor Medill himself is traversing the State, eloquently addressing the people. Hon. A. P. Edgerton, Hon. Charles Foilet, of Heaven to turn aside from his Master's work to mingle with the excited multitude, where little else is to be heard but wrangling and jangling about men and measures, without

THE CANVASS IN MISSISSIPPL-THE KNOW-NOTH- PATRIOTIC RESOLUTIONS-THE, OLD-LINE WHIGS ING LODGES IN A DESERTED STATE .- ANOTHER OVERWHELMING DEMOCRATIC TRIUMPH AT

No more correct idea can be formed of the present feel ng and prospects of the democracy of Miszissippi than by a glance, even though it be a hasty one, at any one of the democratic papers of that State, without reference to the locality of its publication. We have before us the Jackson the editorial columns we find the subjoined paragraphs

"The Brandon Platform, of the 4th instant, contains the names of FIFTY-Two gentlemen of Rankin county who have withdrawn from the order of know-nothings within a few days past, thirty-nine of whom had joined council No. 192,

The same paper contains the eards of Dr. Joseph Lemby James Cooper, John Hawkins, Joseph Strong, Jackson Halls, and Alex. Smith, of Smith county, all of whom have with lrawn within the last week.

"Let the good work go on! Democrats, to your posts!
"The last Gallatin Argus contains the card of W. M. Ha ey, a highly respected citizen, and sheriff of Coulah county in which he gives his reason for abandoning the order of the S. and S. It is a document that should be read by every emocrat who is connected with the know-nothing We will publish Mr. H.'s card in our next issue."

In another part of the paper, under the apt caption of Moving of the Waters," we also find the subjoined letters n which, it will be seen the writers formally announce their withdrawal from the know-nothing order :

Good Hope, LEAKE COUNTY, Miss., July 24, 1855. EDITOR MISSISSIPIAN: Some time since I became connected with the order commonly known as the know-nothings. It was not long before I became satisfied that the obects of the order were not what I supposed them to be. I now, in order that there may be no mistake in regard to my sition, as I am a candidate for an office in Leake county make known, through the columns of your paper, that I have withdrawn from the order, and have no further connexion with it. I will now give some of my reasons for withdraw ing from the order: 1st. The order I joined was a secret tr verything connected with the order; our candidates were to roted for on the days of election, and none but the mem-2d. The order I joined was not known as the American party, but by another name. As the order has changed its name, and the members hold their meetings publicly, I do not feel under any obligation to support the nominees of their party. I am a democrat, and have voted the democratic ticket for eighteen years, and will never give up those principles that I have so long cherished to give my support to

JOHN WILBANKS.

The Boston Telegraph (ultra-abolition) despairs of elections as we were induced to believe. We believe it to be gressional district will not permit Hiram Warner to be denoted a whig trick, gotten up to divide the democratic party and feated for any office which he may ask at their hands."

Yours, truly, John Brady, Andrew Mullahin, Josiah Leonard,

LOUISVILLE, WINSTON CO., MISS.,

July 26, 1855. We take this method of informing the public that som time ago we joined the political society commonly known as the "know-nothings." We were deceived as to the princi-ples and objects of the organization, which do not suit us, James M. Cowen, Van S. Bell.

Нименция. Scott co., Aug. 2, 1855. DEAR SEE: I was induced in the month of April last to join the secret order of "know-nothings." I was then, and am now, a democrat. Upon the representations made to me I thought I could cordially act with them. I find I cannot I therefore withdraw from the order. I was a candidate for sheriff of Scott county. I am no longer a candidate for that position, but will vote for any sound democrat for that and all other offices. Satisfied with the errors of the order, I declined, without solicitation from any one, and also withdrew from it of my own second. I do not think any good dense crat can stand upon the so-called "American platform."

Yours, respectfully, JNO. M. FINLEY. EDITOR MISSISSIPPIAN.

WEBSTER, WINSTON CO., Miss., July 25, 1855.

We, the undersigned, take this method of annou We, the undersigned, take this method of announcing our withdrawal from the so-called know-nothing party; having been initiated into the order, and being fully satisfied that embership in it was inconsistent with the principles we have

We are democrats, and as such have gloried in the princi-merit of the book itself. R. Farnham. yet, while this fact is accessible to all, we notice that in ples of democracy. We have not found our principles in a Chio and other States the opposition to the democratic know nothing lodge. We shall hold their secrets inviolate, nt is an insult to patriotism.

We are convinced that the grand aim of this secret order is to OVERTHROW THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY—to break to OVERTHROW THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY—to break down true and tried men, and clovate others less worthy to fill their places. We will not consent to forsake our old and will be found to consist, in general, of old, spavined, and found when the pulpit and the press are in alliance with

G. B. Sanders,
D. R. Pilcher,
H. O. Caclyle,
Martin Sanders,
G. B. Hildreth,
William H. Franks,
W. W. Smith,
R. J. Long. them.
A. A. Hood,
G. S. Hood,
Langston Alewine,
A. Gillis,
P. A. Wicker,
Dan. G. Ayers,
John A. Bevill,
John L. Spier,
Harry Crosby,

Even the advertising columns of this paper show the most gratifying evidence that the true democratic spirit is abroad in Mississippi. We make room for two notices: A mass meeting of the living and invincible democracy the party of the constitution and of true American princi-ples) will be held at Canton on Thursday, August 23.

A barbeone on the most ample scale will be given. The citizens of Madison and adjacent counties are cordially

The democracy will be happy to welcome the ladies, also. Grand Barbeene and Democretic Mass Messing. A bar-becue will be given on Saturday, the 25th of August, at West's springs, five miles from Gallatin, on the Port Gibson road to give the transfer of the second to give the se road, to which the citizens of Copiah and the adjoining counties are cordially invited. The invitation is extended especially to the ladies, for whom

Speaking of the democratic meeting at Point Coupee, the

formed that, on their way up, quite a number of knownothings were aboard, several of whom withdrew from any addition to, but most certainly detracting from, the credit that party, and declared to vote hereafter the anti-know-and influence of his clerical character. Of all the offices ever nothing ticket. This must be encouraging, indeed, to our held by man that of an ambassador of Christ is the most dig-

At a meeting of Gold-line whigs," held in Frederick ounty, Baryland, on Saturday last, the following patriotic

esolutions were unanimously adopted: "Whoreas there is now in existence a party popularly styled "the know-nothing order," born in concealment, and continued by the anti-republican means of secret movemen and illegal ouths, and whose object is the disfran

Resolved, That we, the whigs of Urbana district, in convention assembled, recognise in this dangerous organization an enemy alike to the principles of the old whig party and to the constitution and genius of the American govern

Clay, whose life was spent in guarding the interests and de-fending the rights of all his countrymen, we cannot, without profaning his memory and violating our sentiments, occupy

casing and uncompromising hostility.

And whereas the political questions of the past between

nail that flag to the same staff from which streams the demo-

CANDIDATES FOR THE TIMES.

observes: 'At no time has there been such an array of talent before ranks almost every man of talent who belonged there; from these, and from the noblest of the democrats, the opponents the great question to be introduced into the next Congress. It will be a proud day for Georgia when Cobb, Stephens, and Warner take their place in the Congress of the United States We, the undersigned, citizens of Leake county, take this as the representatives of her interests. We had hoped that method of informing the public that we once belonged to a secret political society commonly called know-nothings, but tion to these men. With regard to the latter, we have been have withdrawn from it, as the principles of the order are deceived, but it matters not; the people of the fourth con-

HON. MR. DOBBIN.

We copy the following from the Baltimore American Secretary Dobbin has literally "won golden opinions from all sorts of people :"

"The Hon, Mr. Dobbin, Secretary of the Navy, will soon esturn, it is said, to Washington city, with much improved the musket, the revolver, and the bowie knife were provided for the fatal day, for the sacking of the city! The 6th of His successful management of the pavy, and the unanimity the "know-nothings." We were deceived as to the principles and objects of the organization, which do not sut us,
and, for the information of all inquiring friends, we would
state that we have dissolved all connexion with the order.

James M. Cowen,
John W. Patty,

John W. Patty,

Memoirs of James Gordon Bennett and His Times. By A Journalist. Stringer & Townsend, New York. Who "A Journalist" is we do not know; we have heard it barged upon Mr. C. E. Lester, and we have seen it intimated that he was not the man; nor do we know or have we en able to learn for what purpose "A Journalist" sho attempt at defending one whose twistings, shiftings, and double-dealings have long since become notorious. Nor does it confine itself to a simple defence, but in many instances indulges in remarks which would reflect no credit upon "A Journalist," even if appearing in the columns of a journal, and which are very much out of place in a book which has any and which are very much out of place in a book which has any pretensions to honesty, candor, or impartiality. The book will be extensively read, and will prove a "good thing" for its author, perhaps, which, after all, it is possible, may have been his object in writing it; but it will be read more on acstall been his object in writing it; but it will be read more on acstall we say that the licentious and demoniacal mob even count of the notoriety of the subject than from any intrinsic

Art Hinte. This is a most instructive and agreeable book-upon a subct, however, which has not, and for a long while, perhaps,

KNOW-NOTHING LEADERS.

broken-down leaders of the democratic and whig parties, such elements? who have lost position with the people, and are now try-Jeriche until their beards grow.

he did not get it, he, too, turned know-nothing, and de- erect a despotism of power whose inexorable supremacy i his adopted father was the peculiar idol.

and hopes to retrieve his fallen fortunes in the golden West liberty-how long shall these times of murder, of assessi by turning know-nothing. He can at least find free use of nation, of treason, and of conflagration, descrate, deschis slanderous tongue, and gratify his malignant revenge, late, and depopulate, a once peaceful, free, and happy by abusing the party he has betrayed.

These are a sample of know-nothing leaders. Nice speciens, are they not, of the American people, whose exclusive leaders they affect to be?

REFLECTIONS UPON THE BLOODY RIOTS AND MURDERS AT LOUISVILLE.

MITADERS AT LOUISVILLE.

I am Revenge; sent from the infernal kingdom
To case the gnawing vuiture of thy mind;
By working wreakful vengeance on imaginod foes.
Come and confor with me of mirder and of death;
There's not a holion cave, or larking place.
No wast obscurity, or mirry vale, where bloody murder
plot

plot or reach for feer, but I will find it out— Welcome, dread fury, to my worful house; Could not all hell afford another devil?" The hollow caves, the larking-places, the vast obscurit e dark abodes, of know-nothingism, where corrupt me neet at "noon of night" for desperate and bloody pur oses, have cast the unchained devil forth to prey upon the

ence and fatten on the blood of men.

In perusing the imperfect yet frightful narrative of vi ence at Louisville, that has put an everlasting blot upon the hitherto unsullied character of Kentucky, the heart sickens! I am a citizen of Kentucky, and I have been wont to pride myself upon that fact. I have felt a secr feeling at my heart, and I have cherished it with plea towards this un-American order any position but that of that there was an immunity, a prerogative, that rightful belonged to her, in virtue of her character; that, without the control of the character; that, without the control of the character; that without the character is the character in the character in the character is the character in the character in the character is the character in the character in the character is the character in the character in the character is the character in the character in the character in the character is the character in the character in the character in the character is the character in arrogance, she has been accustomed to receive marked at he whig and dameeratic parties are not now in controversy, and the principal issue before the people is between know-othingism and anti-know-nothingism; and whereas the demoratic party now presents the most effective opposition to be know-exhibit and anti-know-nothingism. on, and that was enough for any Commonwealth! s know-nothing order:

"Resolved, That we shake hands with the democratic party as hearty allies against this common fee to our dearest class in the field and with Cicero in the Senate had rights and privileges, secured by revolutionary blood, and because the life of the field and with Cicero in the Senate had because the stood because the field and with Cicero in the Senate had because the field and with Cicero in the Senate had because the field and with Cicero in the Senate had been senated by revolutionary blood, and challenging the world! But that race have passes bequeathed by fathers of the republic.

** Resolved, That we raily to the democrats as whige who have stood by an unsulfied flag as 'true men,' and will now they had left behind, of noble deeds and words of have stood by an unsulfied flag as 'true men,' and will now they had left behind, of noble deeds and words of the human weal and human liberty, care a natil that flag to the same staff from which streams are demo-cratic banner, there to float together—an emblem that honest whigs and honest democrate can unite for the sake of the country; that to true Americans principle is dearer than a noble and valiant band fought with Spartan valor against the insidious and secret foe, nor could they even avert the great calamity of her overthrow. She has falled ent political crisis has called forth from sought-for retirement some of the most honored and distinguished more of the most honored and distinguished more controlled to the most honored and distinguished to murder now sits triumphant, and is vindicated by a por bers of the democratic party. The Atlanta Intelligencer tion of an equally fallen and prostitute press in this terrible

Supremacy of blood.

Daniel Boon found her the "bloody ground"—the battle field where savage tribes met and strove for mastery. She the voters of the South as that now offered by the demo-cratic party. Know-nothingism has driven from the whigh is yet the "bloody ground," but below the status of the eval savage, who warred only with remote tribes that primeral savage, who warred only with hostile intent, came to dispossess him of his natural and indisputable inheritance—the hunting grounds! Such and indisputable inheritance—the hunting grounds! Such and indisputable inheritance—the hunting grounds! motives and such fears urged not the vandal, savage hordes that now infest her borders and war upon a lova peaceful people of common rights and a common destiny-rightful sharers of all the joys of peace, and willing bearers of all the burdens and the woes of war! The councils of the aborigines were convoked only for needful and prudent purposes; the tomahawk, the knife, and the faggot were prepared only for defence, and for a subtle and sure in-vader. But the star chambers of the modern savage, the dark councils of the "secret order," without necessity and without excuse, suggest, advise, and pant for blood-for the lives of unoffending men, of defenceless women, and helpless children! For this ovation, all the terrible para phernalia of war were prepared beforehand; the cannon, the musket, the revolver, and the bowle knife were provided August, 1855, will be a memorable epoch in the future hisaugust, 1893, will be a day when public liberty was pros-trated, and human life sacrificed, by the most unprincipled faction that ever oppressed any Commonwealth!

In meditating upon this affair, it is natural for us to think and to inquire where the responsibility for these gi-gantic crimes shall justly lie? Who shall be held answerable before the tribunal of a correct public sentiment Who shall escape, or who shall be made to feel the verdict of an impartial world, founded upon the evidence already before it, and which must surely be given against the first ald predetermined public murder that has ever disgraced any been able to learn for what purpose 'A Johrnanet should relected able to learn for what purpose 'A Johrnanet should relected upon to write the memoirs of James Gordon llearnet. But be the author whom he may, and his object what answerable before that tribanal which reverses and corrects it may, a book has been written out and published, which all the opinions and decisions of this world? Who shall book contains some truths amongst a great deal that is little be able to escape detection, or avoid the penetrating gaza better than faisebood—some few good things and a great many bad things. The whole book, however, is a labored secrets are exposed, and from whom the darkness of knownothingism cannot screen or secure its guilty victims? Falsehood, perjury, and perfidy may serve them here, but cannot avail them then, nor ward off the just punishing due to towering crimes, black with enormity and reddened with innocent and unoffending blood! But who are guity

are alone the criminal, the guilty party? Not even they-They were but the instrument, the mechanical power, moved and directed by others, who dared not themselves appear upon the stage, but who secretly managed the opes and pullies by which the screens were moved that gave a melancholy grandeur to the terrible tragedy of murder and of conflagration! Upon the know-nothing rganization throughout the country, and especially in Kentucky, rests the fearful responsibility! A portion of the pulpit, too, and an unprincipled partisan press, have contributed largely to this state of things, and must neces-

ing to make themselves leaders in a new organization, or have terminated so fatally at Louisville, the editor of the ambitious young men who are not content to remain at "Journal" has acted a conspicuous and important part. The daily as well as the weekly issues of that sheet have In Georgia there are Frank Cone and Garnett Andrews, teemed with unmitigated falsehood, and with most unwarboth discontented democrats, who never could rise higher rantable appeals to national prejudice and religious hate; in the democratic party than a judgeship of the superior urging to open violence, and, as an inevitable consequence in the democratic party than a judgeship of the superior court. They now hope, the one to be governor and the other judge of the supreme court. There are others here at home, but it is useless to name them. In Alabama there is Jere Clemens, who bargained with the whigs and was elected senator. One term

gained with the wings and was decreased sensor. One care
satisfied the democracy that he would not do to trust, and
he was superseded by Benjamin Fitzpatrick. He now attempts to retaliate by joining the know-nothings. There
that it was the natural fruit, the legitimate offspring of is, also, George D. Shortridge, an ambitious young man, know-nothingism; that no other consequence has fol-who thought he had moulded long enough on the circuit bench, and, seeing no chance for further promotion for a country; that nothing better could be expected from an long time to come in the democratic party, caught at the doubtful chance of being governor which the knownothings held out to him, and has paid the penalty of his treason against all the settled principles of the public orrashness by being most gloriously beaten.

In Tennessee we have the aspiring Donelson, who imagined that because he was named Andrew Jackson any office he chose to claim was his by divine right. He aspired to a foreign mission, (for his sou-in-law,) and because exert a despotism of power whose inexorable supremacy is creet a despotism of power whose inexorable supremacy is nounces, with the choicest billingsgate, the party of which his adopted father was the peculiar idol. Shoody and violent conspiracies of Catiline, asked, "How In California there is Foote, who sold out the party that cleeted him to the Senate, and yet failed to secure the confidence of the opposition. He left Mississippi in disgust, lovers of peace, of order, of law, of constitution, and of

WASHINGTON, August 14, 1855.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE ACCIDENT ON THE WEST